

ALABAMA "TEACHER OF THE YEAR"

• Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Alabama's most outstanding teachers. Harriet Tyler, a sixth-grade teacher at Springwood School in Lanett, AL, was recently selected as Teacher of the Year for the State of Alabama by the Alabama Independent School Association.

Harriet Tyler—a native of Decatur, AL, and a graduate of Butler High School—has influenced the lives of countless elementary students since she graduated from Auburn University in 1965. As a sixth-grade teacher, she has had the unenviable task of preparing the senior members of the playground for the traumatic transition to junior high school. Sometimes we think our work here in the Senate is difficult, but I don't think that it compares to the difficult job that Harriet Tyler has done year after year for over 30 years. Her commitment to her job, her school, and most importantly, to her students is truly inspiring.

Mr. President, teachers like Harriet Tyler represent the key to America's future. As our children face the challenges of the 21st century, it is dedicated educators like Harriet Tyler who accept the challenge of turning the young people of today into the leaders of tomorrow.●

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. MARC A. CISNEROS

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a great patriot, statesman, and soldier from the Lone Star State of Texas, Lt. Gen. Marc A. Cisneros. General Cisneros is retiring after a distinguished 35-year military career in the U.S. Army.

Marc Cisneros entered the military in 1961 after graduating as an ROTC distinguished military cadet from St. Mary's University, in San Antonio, TX. He was commissioned a 2d Lt. in the field artillery and has faithfully and selflessly served his country in a wide array of demanding command and staff assignments within the continental United States and overseas. Most notable was his assignment as Commanding General, U.S. Army South and Joint Task Force, Panama, during Operation Just Cause. During Operation Just Cause, General Cisneros played a significant role in the combat operations in Panama and helped negotiate the capture and surrender of Panamanian General Noriega. Besides this action, General Cisneros served two combat tours in Vietnam.

This officer has risen through the ranks emphasizing military readiness and displaying a genuine compassion for soldiers and their families. Marc Cisneros has been a caring leader committed to the values and ideals that have made this country and its military so great.

His final assignment was as Commanding General, 5th U.S. Army, Fort

Sam Houston, TX. In this most important position, Marc Cisneros provided vision, enforced standards of excellence, and committed himself to helping sustain the readiness of the Nation's reserve component forces.

Mr. President, our Nation owes a debt of gratitude to Lt. Gen. Marc A. Cisneros, and I am honored to recognize him today. With our deepest appreciation, the United States of America says thank you. I wish him, and his wife Eddy and their children, continued success and happiness in all future endeavors.●

COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GUYANA

• Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the nation of Guyana as it celebrates its 30th year as a sovereign nation, and to pay tribute to the citizens of this nation whose dedication to their country enabled Guyana to develop from a small colony to an independent nation.

Guyana was a Dutch colony from 1621 until it eventually came under the influence of the British who acquired formal possession in 1814. While still under British control, Guyana obtained its first constitution in 1928, although universal franchise was not recognized until much later in 1953. From 1957 until 1966 the People's Progressive Party was elected and controlled Guyana under a system of internal self rule.

In 1965, the British Guiana Independence Conference met in London to the authorize a new constitution. When ratified on May 26, 1966, the new constitution marked the beginning of the independent nation of Guyana.

Throughout its years as both a Dutch and British colony, Guyana became home to workers from many different lands. With a population of 739,553, Guyana is comprised primarily of East Indians and people of African descent. Guyana is also home to native South Americans as well as citizens of Chinese and European heritage.

Guyana was one of the founding members of the Caribbean Free Trade Area [CARIFTA] which was established in 1968. Guyana has been called the bread basket of the Caribbean because it is blessed with many natural resources and the potential for a strong economy. Guyana is dually blessed with both natural resources and a vibrant and diverse people. These attributes ensure that in the years to come this young country will grow into a leader in its part of the world.

Today, I rise to offer my congratulations to Guyana on the anniversary of its independence as a sovereign nation. The future of Guyana has never looked brighter. New Jersey's multi-cultural heritage has benefited from citizens from Guyana. I congratulate its citizens on their perseverance and potential, and extend my best wishes for continued success as an independent nation.●

THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF SALINE, MI AND THE TOWN OF BRECON, WALES AS SISTER CITIES

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 30th anniversary of the successful partnership of the city of Saline, MI, and the town of Brecon, Wales in the Sister Cities Program.

Thirty-years ago next month, under the People-to-People Program established by President Eisenhower, a bond was forged between these two communities. In the words of Saline Mayor Patrick J. Little, "We have become one community separated by a large body of water. Over two generations have had the pleasure of learning about each other's culture."

To celebrate this occasion, next month approximately 50 members of the Brecon community will visit Saline, the highlight of which will be the first ever Celtic Festival on July 6. I would like to extend a warm welcome to our visitors from Brecon, and congratulate the citizens of both cities for their three decades of cooperation and friendship.●

A CASE AGAINST INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I supported the creation of the office of independent counsel and have voted for its reauthorization.

I am now convinced that is the wrong way to solve this particular problem.

My judgment is that we should look at the office of Attorney General with great care when a nomination is made. And if the nominee is too close, in any way, to the President, that nomination should be rejected.

And if the nominee has been active in political life beyond the normal type of engagement, that should be weighed. Such a person should not automatically be rejected, but there should be ample evidence that the person will serve with honor.

An ideal type of arrangement was when Ed Levi was chosen as Attorney General by President Gerald Ford. No one for a moment thought that the man who left as president of the University of Chicago to become Attorney General could be politically manipulated by the President, even if the President wanted to do that.

My impression is that Janet Reno is made of the same stuff and that her appointment was a good appointment.

When I was sounded out about John F. Kennedy appointing Bobby Kennedy as Attorney General I indicated to Bob Wallace, the Kennedy staff person who asked me about it, that I thought it was a mistake because the Attorney General should not be too close to the President. As it turned out, Bobby Kennedy did a good job as Attorney General, but as a precedent it was not good.

In the same way, Ed Meese was much too close personally and politically to Ronald Reagan to serve the Nation as effectively as he might have as Attorney General.